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to river storage systems and of the present navigability of the streams of the United States is full of facts that are little known and less appreciated.

The volume as a whole is a strong presentation of the problems of interior improvement that confront us as a nation, if we would become a commercial unit rather than a somewhat unrelated and independent group of commercial areas. Well illustrated, well printed and attractive in form, the volume is well worth reading, though one should guard against being swung away from rationality by the appealing play on the emotions which the author so skillfully uses.

R. E. D.

The Railway Library, 1909. A collection of noteworthy chapters, addresses and papers relating to railways, mostly published during the year. By Slason Thompson. xvi and 403 pp. and index. The Gunthorp-Warren Printing Co., Chicago, 1910.

The book contains 19 papers and addresses on the present railway situation. The authors are men of eminence in railroad affairs. Their papers reflect the prevailing sentiments of some of our best-known railway officials and Mr. Thompson has done good service in bringing them together in this permanent form.

Houseboating on a Colonial Waterway. By Frank and Cortelle Hutchins. xxvi and 295 pp, many illustrations and index. L. C. Page & Co., Boston, 1910. \$2.50.

Virginia offers great opportunities, very little improved as yet, to those who love the houseboat with its varied and restful enjoyments. This volume is a delightful book depicting leisurely life on a houseboat excursion along Virginian waterways. It is a pleasant book to read, and also contains many hints for the use of those who have had no experience in houseboating, but would like to try it. The *Gadabout* was the unconventional name of this floating home, and, unlike most houseboats, she was encouraged to travel by two little gasoline engines. The chapters are all the more attractive because it was the initial experience of the builders and occupants of the craft in the gentle art of houseboating.

Health Progress and Administration in the West Indies. By Sir Rupert W. Boyce, M.B., F.R.S., Dean of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, etc. xv and 328 pp. 48 illustrations, including maps and plans (one map in color), appendices, general bibliography, index. E. P. Dutton & Company, New York, 1910. \$3.50.

This is an excellent presentation of an important subject. The author's position as a leader in the West Indian sanitary revolution arouses interest which the book itself by its intrinsic merit succeeds in holding to the end. In the first chapter some account is given of the tribute in lives that was paid to the *Stegomyia* (the yellow fever mosquito) by the discoverers of the New World and the early colonists, beginning with the outbreak of yellow fever which occurred about 1493 in Santo Domingo. The second and third chapters contain a review not only of conditions during the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century but also of the old erroneous opinions in regard to the origin of West Indian fevers; and this portion of the subjects concludes with an explanation, in simple terms, of the modern discoveries of the relationship of

mosquitos to disease. In chapters IV to XV the beneficial changes which have been produced in many parts of the West Indies by civilization, with its attendant reforms, are carefully traced. Special attention is directed to health progress and administration in Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and British Guiana. The appendices furnish less extended comment on the French West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, the Bahamas, and British Honduras. M. W.

The Canadian Who's Who. Fred. Cook, Editor. xix and 243 pp. The Musson Book Co., Lim't'd., Toronto, 1910. \$1.

The first edition of this publication, in typography and arrangement, is modelled after "Who's Who in America." As in the case of the Chicago publication, the subsequent editions will doubtless have a much larger list of names. As it is, the book will be useful to all who have occasion to learn facts of importance, with regard to one or another of a large number of prominent persons in the Dominion. The book was evidently compiled with much care.

SOUTH AMERICA

La République Argentine. Le Pôle Latin de l'Amérique. Description, Étude Social et Histoire. Par H.-D. Sisson. Troisième édition. ii and 327 pp. Plon-Nourrit et Cie, Paris, 1910.

Rosario, a progressive Argentine town that lights with electricity even the altar of its principal church (*Domus Dei et Porta Cali*, is the inscription on the façade), instructs its citizens that the Argentine commander San Martín was America's leading military genius and the liberator of this hemisphere! In plain lettering on a monument near Rosario's city hall that assertion is made, naturally in the Spanish language and in the following terms: "*Gen. D. José de San Martín el primer génio militar de la America y el libertador de medio mundo.*"

He was in fact the leading military genius and liberator of the southern part of South America. The young patriotism of Rosario makes a vastly larger claim. The people who live in the eastern portion of the Argentine Republic assume that no one else could have been greater than their own country's greatest liberator and military genius. We need not be offended. We who live in the northern part of the New World easily understand the mood of a vigorous young American nation, so confident of its own strength that it may forget at times the claims of others.

It is important that we should have this in mind before opening M. Sisson's book. If we turn first the pages which are devoted to Argentine history from 1810 to 1910, we shall see that M. Sisson, although he does not claim for San Martín the most distinguished position in the history of the New World as a whole, does place him above Bolívar, saying: "*San Martín is certainly the true liberator of South America (San Martín est certainement le vrai libérateur de l'Amérique du Sud)*". We have only to ask: Did he liberate Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador? Again, on page 238 of the section devoted to the government, religion, and character of the Argentine people, M. Sisson expresses the opinion that, if Argentine makes good use of her advantages, "*elle est bien destinée, par la force des choses—par la Providence,—à devenir réellement le Pôle latin de l'Amérique.*" We certainly share his views in regard to the re-